Alexandria Advertiser
AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1801. [No. 21.

CONDITIONS of PUBLICATION
of the
Alexandria Advertiser
AND
Commercial Intelligencer.

I. *It will be published on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a specimen.*

II. *It will be published every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town with the utmost regularity and expedition, and transmitted to those at a distance through the most early and regular channels of conveyance.*

III. *The price will be* Five Dollars *per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the first number, the remainder at the end of the year.*

Shreve and Janney
Have just received, per the brig Sukey and Betsey, capt. Caleb Cook,
50 pieces do Sail Duck
23 coils do Cordage
which they will sell low for cash or exchange for flour or corn. They will give Cash for white Beans and Pease.
December 16. eo

A small Cargo of
James River COALS,
At Fizgerald's wharf,
To be sold on moderate terms, if applied for immediately.
Philadelphia loaf and lump sugar; hard soap by the box; also a few boxes of crown or shaving soap; hay in bundles of about two hundred weight; Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.
Cash given for Wheat or Corn.
Wm. HARTSHORNE.
12 mo. 24. eo

The Subscribers and Members of the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire on Goods and Furniture in the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend in person or by proxy their annual General Meeting to be held on the second Wednesday in next January, which being the fourteenth day of the said month.
W. F. AST,
Principal Agent.
Richmond, Dec. 6. (16) 4t1aw

To Rent
And immediate possession given,
A convenient dwelling house and store, with necessary out-houses, &c. situate on Duke-street near Col. Hooe's wharf. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to rent, will view the premises—Apply to
CHARLES JAMIESON.
January 1, eo3t‡

PAPERS
Relative to the commencement of
NEGOCIATIONS OF PEACE WITH FRANCE.

(Continued.)

(No. 6)

Minute instructions to captain George.
August 28, 1800.

1. To declare that the note presented at Vienna, by lord Minto, contains the expression of his majesty's sentiments, and that the king is ready to act in conformity to it.

2. To enquire whether any answer has been returned by the French government to the proposal contained in M. Thugut's letter to M. Talleyrand respecting a place for the meeting of plenipotentiaries to carry on joint negociation? or whether M. Otto is authorised to agree with this government on the point, agreeably to the suggestion contained in M. Thugut's letter.

3. To express, in that case, that either of the places named by M. Thugut would be agreed to by his majesty, and a proper person for minister on his majesty's part to meet the plenipotentiaries of Austria and France, provided that the French government is willing to enter into sufficient engagements for the freedom of direct communication by couriers with such place of negociation.

4. That with respect to the proposals of an armistice the king would see with great satisfaction the moment when he could with propriety adopt any measure, the immediate effect of which would be to put a stop, at least for a time, *to the calamities of war: but that an armistice, as applying to naval operations, has at no period ever been agreed on between Great Britain and France, during the course of their negociations for peace, or until the preliminaries have been actually signed—That it cannot, therefore, be considered as a step necessary to negociation;* and that from the disputes to which its execution must unavoidably be expected to give rise, it might more probably tend to obstruct than facilitate the success of those endavours which the two parties might employ for the restoration of peace:

That the circumstances of a naval war, are obviously not such as to admit of such equal arrangements as are easily established with regard to military operations when suspended by such an agreement: That it appears, therefore, at all events premature to enter even into the discussion of this question, until, from the course of the negociations it shall more clearly appear how far they are likely to lead to a satisfactory issue: And that no decision could in any case be taken here on such a subject unless the French government had previously explained in what manner it is conceived that the principles of the regulations adopted in the Germanic armistice, with respect to blockaded towns, can be applied to the naval ports and arsenals of France, so as to carry them *bona fide* into execution, as to the respective maritime forces, the objects which those stipulations have a view with respect to the military positions occupied by the two armies.

No. 7, contains a letter from commissioner George to Lord Grenville, acquainting his lordship of his having had a conversation with M. Otto, according to his lordship's instruction. He states, "I also informed M. Otto of the very substantial reasons that will prevent his majesty from agreeing to a general armistice previous to the signing of preliminaries, as detailed in the minute which I had the honor of receiving from your lordship; and was answered by him, that he has every reason to think, and is personally convinced, that the continuation of the German armistice will depend upon the conclusion of the English armistice, the advantages of the latter being considered by France as an equivalent for the very obvious disadvantages of the German one. He observed, that the regulations contained in the German armistice, do not extend to such places as were not actually blockaded or attacked by the French; judging therefore, from analogy, such places only as are actually blockaded by the English forces, could be comprehended in the proposed armistice, therefore Belleisle, Malta, and Alexandria, should be put on the same footing as Ulm, Philipsburg, and Ingolstadt.

M. Otto has been instructed to require an answer to the proposal for a general armistice before the 3d of September, which makes him conclude that hostilities may again commence about that time, should the proposed armistice be positively refused on the part of his majesty. He farther observed, that as long as hostilities on the continent are carried on, there can be no firm basis on which to ground negociation, as every change on either side would occasion a new subject of discussion.

M. Otto farther remarked, that if a general armistice should be agreed on he is authorised to enter into any security that may be thought necessary for the commerce of Great Britain; and that the great importance of this subject obliges him to enquire whether he is to have a written answer on the subject of the general armistice, or whether he is to consider the present verbal communication as definitive against it.

Signed, R. GEORGE.
Right hon. lord Grenville.

(No. 8.)

Downing-street, Aug. 29, 1800.

SIR,

As M. Otto expressed to you a desire to receive in writing the answer of the king's government to his note, I transmit to you the enclosed, which I request you will communicate to him.

Signed, GRENVILLE.
Commissioner George.

(No. 9.)

Downing-street, Aug. 19 1800

SIR,

I enclose to you, by the king's command, the answer which his majesty has thought proper that I should return to the different points contained in the note which I had the honor to receive from you.

The mode which you adopted for the transmission of that paper, was perfectly satisfactory to his majesty's government; but as captain George has from his situation the opportunity of unobserved intercourse with you, I will request you to transmit to me, through him, any further communications with which you may be charged by your government respecting this business.

Signed, GREENVILLE.
M. OTTO.

No. 10 contains a note from lord Grenville, in an official from, agreeing nearly word for word with the minutes of instructions to captain George, contained in No. 6.

(No. 11.)

TRANSLATION.

Hereford-street, August 30. 1800.

MY LORD.

I received yesterday evening the letter and the note which your excellency did me the honor to address to me, and I immediately transmitted them to Dover, by an extraordinary messenger.

I cannot but be extremely flattered by the approbation which his majesty's government has been pleased to give to the mode which I had adopted for my polit cal communications. That which your excellency proposes to me, combines the double advantage of dispatch and of secrecy, and I shall follow it as often as orders from my government shall afford me an opportunity of profiting by it.

I have the honor to be, &c.
OTTO.

(No. 12.)

TRANSLATION.

Note.

His excellency, lord Grenville, having been pleased to inform the undersigned of the intention of his majesty to send a plenipotentiary to Luneville, in order to take a share of the negociations which shall be entered upon, as soon as the necessary passports shall have been transmitted by the French government, and as soon as assurance shall have been given respecting the free correspondence of this plenipotentiary with this court and with the countries belonging to the allies of his majesty, the undersigned immediately dispatched an extraordinary messenger in order to communicate these dispositions to his government.

The conciliatory and humane sentiments which have had an influence in producing this decision of the cabinet, are a happy presage of the re-establishment of good harmony between two countries which, from

the genius, the talents, and the industry of their people, are so strongly interested in cherishing the arts and the enjoyments of peace. It is with a view to attain more speedily this end, so ardently desired by all Europe, that the undersigned was directed to submit to the British government the project of a maritime truce; but the ministers of his majesty having judged that it would *be premature to enter even upon the discussion of this object*, it is his duty to respect the motives which appear to them to militate against such a negociation, altho' he may have had every reason to hope that the adherence of his majesty to the proposal might have become the pledge of the continuance of the two armistices concluded in Germany and Italy; the French government not being able to consent for any length of time, to sacrifice the advantages afforded to it by its military position upon the continent, without the assurance of an analogous sacrifice on the part of Great-Britain.

If through the imperious force of circumstances, the result of the negociations of Luneville should be subjected to the future fortune of war, it is to be presumed that the respective instructions and deliberations would no longer have for a basis a state of things known and appreciated on all sides, and that the present disposition manifested by the belligerent powers would not produce effects as prompt and salutary as might have been hoped for from a general truce.

The apprehensions of the undersigned, relative to the probable renewal of hostilities in Germany and Italy; notwithstanding the negociations, which, in concert with his majesty, shall be commenced at Luneville, are confirmed by the order which he has received to solicit an answer before the 3d of September.

Signed, OTTO.

Hereford-street, Aug. 30, 1800.

(No. 13.)

Downing-street, Sept. 2, 1800.

SIR.

I am desired, that you will apprise Mr. Otto that the king has been pleased eventually to make choise of Mr. Grenville to represent his majesty at Luneville, and of Mr. Garlike, now his majesty's secretary of legation at Berlin, to act as his majesty's secretary to Mr. Grenville's mission. It will therefore be necessary that a seperate passport for Mr. Garlike should be furnished by the French Government, such as will enable him to proceed directly from Berlin to Luneville. You will add, that it will be matter of convenience to his majesty's government, and to Mr. Garlike personally, if that passport instead of being sent through London, were transmitted through the French minister at Berlin, to the earl of Crysfort, his majesty's minister at that court.

I wish you further to remark to M. Otto, that it is usual in the opening of negociations for peace, that such previous explanation should take place as may enable the respective ministers to arrive nearly at the same time at the place of negociation; and that as the communication on this point may be received here so much sooner from Paris than from Vienna, his majesty's government would wish to be informed, through you, of the period which may be fixed for the arrival of the Austrian and French plenipotentiaries at Luneville, in order that no delay may take place on his majesty's part in the opening of the negociation. I am, &c.

Signed, GRENVILLE.

To Captain George.

(No. 14.)

TRANSLATION.

Hereford-street, Nov. 4.

MY LORD,

Mr George not being returned from Margate, whither he has conveyed his family, I hope that your excellency will not disapprove of transmitting to you directly the very important communications which I received this morning by an extraordinary courier. I should add, that if his majesty consents to the proposed armistice, I am directed to deliver the passport, and to give all the assurances demanded for the plenipotentiary who shall be appointed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

OTTO.

(No. 15.)

TRANSLATION.

Note.

The undersigned having communicated to his government the note dated the 29th of August, forwarded to him by his excellency lord Grenville, is directed to submit to him the following observations:

Preliminaries of Peace had been concluded and signed between his Imperial majesty and the French Republic. The intervention of lord Minto, who demanded that England should be admitted to take part in the negociations, prevented their ratification by his Imperial majesty.

The suspension of arms which had taken place solely in the hope of a speedy peace between the emperor and the republic, ought then to cease, and will in fact cease on the 24th Fructidor, 11th of September, since France had sacrificed to that hope alone the immense advantages which victory had secured to her.

The intervention of England renders the question of peace so complicated, that it is impossible for the French government to prolong farther the armistice upon the continent, unless his Britannic majesty will consent to render it so common to the three powers.

If then the cabinet of St. James desires to continue to make a common cause with Austria, and if its desire to take part in the negociation be sincere, his Britannic majesty will not hesitate to adopt the proposed armistice.

But if this armistice be not concluded before the 24th Fructidor, 11th September, hostilities will have been renewed with Austria, and the first consul will no longer be able to consent, with regard to that power, to any but a separate and complete peace.

In order to satisfy the explanation demanded relative to the armistice, the undersigned is directed to acquaint lord Grenville that the places which it is proposed to assimilate to those of Germany, are Malta and the maritime towns of Egypt.

If it be true, that a long suspension of arms between France and England, would appear unfavorable to his Britannic majesty it is no less so, that an armistice prolonged upon the continent would be essentially disadvantageous to the French republic; so that at the same time that the naval armistice would be to the French government a pledge of the zeal which will be employed by England in promoting the re-establishment of peace, the continental armistice would be one also to the British government of the sincerity of the efforts of France: and as the position of Austria would no longer admit of her not diligently seeking for a conclusion, the three powers would have, in their own private interests, reasons for consenting without delay, to the sacrifices which may be reciprocally necessary in order to bring about an early conclusion of a general and solid peace, such as may answer the wish and the hope of the whole world.

Signed, OTTO.

"*Hereford-street, Sept.* 4. 1800."

[*To be Continued.*]

FOR THE ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

The Presidential Knot.

No.—II.

In carrying into execution this power, the act of congress proposed 1st March, 1792, has authorized the President of the Senate protempore, and in case there be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being to act as President of the United States until the disability be be removed, or a President shall be elected.

A serious doubt is entertained whether this provision of the act be constitutional—upon the impeachment of William Blount, a distinction was taken between an officer and a member of Congress, and it was held that a senator was not an officer of the United States, and therefore was not liable to impeachment. Upon this ground the majority of the Senate would not hold cognizance of the impeachment.

Congress are empowered by the constitution to provide and declare by law, *what officer* shall in case of removal of the President and Vice President act as President, and such *officer* shall act accordingly, till a President shall be elected.—Therefore, if a senator be not an *officer*, he is not a person qualified to be charged with the presidential duties. A senator who is chosen President of the Senate protempore, is an officer of that house, as is the clerk of the Senate, but not an officer of the United States. It was said in Blount's case, that *the officers* of the U. States receive their commissions and appointments from the President, according to which criterion the President of the Senate protempore is not an officer.

These remarks apply with equal force to the Speaker and other members of the house of representatives. Moreover there is obvious danger in admitting that a member of Congress is capable of being raised to the Presidency by means of *a law*.

In a system of government so complex as the American, where many and various parts of the machinery have an opportunity of embarrassing the movements, a doubt should not be permitted concerning the rightful title of him to whom the temporary discharge of the presidential duties shall be committed—Under this impression it seems necessary for Congress to revise the existing law on this subject, and by a new law to declare *what officer* shall act as President, in case of a vacancy in the offices of President and Vice-President at the same time, occasioned either by removal, death, resignation or disability, until the disability be removed or a President be elected: And in the new law it may be expedient to express their sense that the word *removal*, in the clause cited, comprehends the case where neither the electors nor the house of representatives shall elect a successor to the President whose time expires by virtue of the constitutional limitation.

No reliance is placed on the clause giving Congress power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the enumerated powers, and all other powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof, for supporting the constitutionality of the law proposed to be passed.

1st. When in the article exclusively occupied upon the subject of the President, in fixing his powers and duties, in prescribing the manner of his election, in limiting his duration in office, we see a clause expressly authorising Congress to appoint by law some officer to act as President in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President, until the disability is removed, or a President shall be elected, it is reasonable to infer that the legislative power of Congress to fill a vacancy in the office of President is derived only from this particular clause.

2d. There is a manifest distinction between a power in Congress to make laws for carrying into execution all the powers vested in the government, or in any department or officer, and a power in Congress to provide a President by legislative act.

3d. If the general power of passing laws is construed to enable Congress to appoint a President in case of no election of President and Vice President, a President so appointed by legislative act, may be chosen out of their own body, and may continue in office for the whole term of the ensuing four years, or perhaps longer, if the law shall so direct; for the exercise of the general power is subject to no particular restrictions, but is to be governed by the discretion of Congress. Yet in the second article, when the constitution vests the power of supplying a vacancy in the office of President, by a legislative declaration, we find it can only be supplied till the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected, and the appointment of Congress is limited to the officers of government.

4th. Upon the same principle of constitution of this clause of the first article, Congress would have power to supply vacations in the Senate when the state legislature shall make default in chooing their senators, for a Senate is as indispensibly requisite for carrying on the government, as is a President.

From these observations it is apparent that under the first article of the constitution, Congress have no power to supply any vacancy in the office of President, but that they derive all their power upon this subject from the second article, and that their power is completely adequate in pursuance of this article, to provide by law for the vacancy that may happen by the removal of both the President and Vice President on the 3d of March next, and the non-election of a successor in the manner prescribed by the constitution.

HORATIUS.

NEW-YORK, December 29.

Arrived, ship Fair American, Bolton, London; Eugenia, Broom, Bristol; Flora, Gillender, Charlston; brig Rosetta, Willman, Cape Francois; sch'r Mary

Ann, Slocum, Bermuda; sloop Sister, Rudyard, Baltimore.

The Nancies, from hence to Hamburg, has arrived at a port in the channel, after being ashore and much damaged.

In the Mary Ann from Bermuda, part of the crew of the sch'r Friendship, Taylor, came passengers—She had been taken by the sloop of war Lilly, and sent into New-Providence. A sch'r from Baltimore for Port Republican, is also taken by the above sloop and carried into Bermuda. A brig has arived at Bermuda, in 7 weeks from London, with troops for that island.

The ship Brothers, from London, remains in the sound, waiting for a fair wind. The captain arrived in town yesterday, and delivered the letters at the Post-Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.

Cleared, ship Stafford, Kennedy, Newry; Atlantic, Corran, Londonderry; brig Tryphenia, Arnold, Havanna; Liberty, Thomas, Bilboa; sch'r Eutaw, Ennis, Port Republican; Dove, Homes, Charleston; sloop Harmony, Barry, Trinidad.

Sch'r Friendship, Taylor, of this port, sent into Nassau, N. P. on her passage from hence to Port Republican, has been liberated—sailed from Nassau for Port Republican, and is lost on Bermuda; people saved.

American vessels at Amsterdam, Oct. 1.

George, M'Collem, for Philadelphia; Atlantic, Hutchins, do. Hare, —— New-York; Harmony, Wickham, London; Exchange, Thurston, New-York; Warren, Everitt, do. Ohio, Bourne, do. and many others.

Brig Hannah, Griffin, arrived at Havanna from hence in 13 days, and after being boarded by several British privateers.

Ship Minerva, Henderson, of and for this port, from St. Sebastians went ashore 30 miles Northward of Cape May, Hudley's Beach, on Saturday last, and it is feared will be lost. Part of the cargo is expected to be saved. Brig Franklin, Kenedy, sent into New-Providence on his passage from hence to New-Orleans, has been liberated, after paying costs and detaining a quantity of Castile soap.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, January 3.

There was inserted in the Federalist, a letter from Col. Burr, which we venture to predict can be conceived in no other light than as an additional evidence of his fitness to fill the Presidential Chair.

Colonel Burr therein *disclaims* "*all competition with Mr. Jefferson.*" He very modestly expresses his belief that "*he will not have an equal number of votes with*" that gentleman, and differently supposes that the "*the federal party can entertain no wish of such an exchange.*"—He informs his friends that "*they would dishonor his views and insult his feelings by a suspicion that he would be instrumental in counteracting the wishes of* the United States."

Declarations thus patriotic were expected from Colonel Burr, and are *literally* such as to assure his acceptance of the important office of President, if the House of Representatives should determine it in his favor.

We believe that Col. Burr would of *choice* decline a competition. We believe that his feelings would be insulted by a supposition that he would be instrumental in counteracting the wishes of the United States. But if the rigorous construction of the term "*competition*" shall prevail so as to embrace even *involuntary* competition, it substantially operates a destruction of what Col. Burr clings to as a principle —to wit, that he will never be instrumental in counteracting the wishes of the United States. For how otherwise in the name of common sense could Col. Burr become instrumental in thus counteracting the wishes of the United States, than by refusing after the people at large have acted upon the occasion, to acquiesce in any election which Congress, or rather the *United States* in Congress assembled, shall think proper to make?

It is proper in our judgment to adhere to long established and ancient rules of construction in all cases, where there exists no apparent necessity for setting them aside. It is proper to expound the letter in question *ut magis valeat quam pereat*, and this admitted, any other exposition of the sentiments contained in Col. Burr's letter than that here contended for, ought in justice to be over-ruled.

If the voice of the people is to be resorted to, where else can it be discovered than in the vote of their electors?

What is the language the people of America express in this vote? Why certainly, that in their opinion Mr. Jefferson is equal to Col. Burr, and Col. Burr equal to Mr. Jefferson!

They are thus presented to the United States—

To the wisdom of the house of Representatives, after due deliberation both upon their positive and negative merits, is submitted to the choice between them; and with this decision however it is likely to terminate—Col. Burr ought not consistently with the principles he has professed by his proxy General Smith, to interfere in any manner whatever.

(Washington Fed.)

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[*Taken for the Alexandria Advertiser.*]

THURSDAY, January 1.

The death of THOMAS HARTLEY, late a Member of Congress from the state of Pennsylvania, being announced, it was resolved that the members wear crape on the occasion.

Motion was then made to adjourn, in order, agreeable to usual custom, to wait on the President of the United States to compliment him on the return of the season. The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 2.

Mr. Bayard presented a petition of Thomas Boston, which was referred to a committee of three members.

Mr. Harper proposed several resolutions to be referred to the committee on that subject, providing for the establishment of Courts of Justice, and for the appointment of a Marshal and Clerk: for the division of the district into three townships, viz. Alexandria, George-Town and the City: establishing a Corporation in the City of Washington clothed with power to make bye-laws: and providing that the laws of Virginia and Maryland shall continue in force until Congress shall otherwise provide. They were referred.

Mr. Harper laid before the house a representation from Winthrop Sargeant, Esq. Governor of the Mississippi Territory, rebutting the charges exhibited by Mr. Davis, at the close of the last session, in his preamble to the resolution as again revived some days since.

The papers were referred, without reading, to the committee appointed to examine the official conduct of Winthrop Sargeant.

Mr. M'Millen presented a petition from several inhabitants of the North Western territory, which was referred to a committee of five members.

A message was sent to the house by the President enclosing a copy of the laws passed by the Governor and Judge of the Mississippi territory from June to December, 1799. Referred to the committee on that subject.

The house went into committee on the bill for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States.

Immediately after the reading of this long bill the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Platt then called up the report of the committee of unfinished business, to continue in force the Sedition Act. Motion was made to refer to a committee of the whole. On which Mr. Jackson called for the yeas and nays, which were taken. The reference was made—Yeas 47, Nays 33.

The time of committal Tuesday next.

Adjourned.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Alexandria, 1st of January, 1801. If not taken out by the 31st of March, will be returned to the Post-Master General as dead letters.

A.

Michael Arthur, William Adams, capt. John Allison, James Allen, George Ainsworth, Elizabeth Alton, Frederick M. Amelung.

B.

Capt. Peter Butler, George Baily, capt. Tholimiah Berry, William Boyl, Mariam Bolon, Andrew Belinain, Benjamin Ball, John Buchan, Ray Bliven, Samuel Brewer, Thomas Brand, David Brown, Ellinda Bolden, William Buntin.

C.

Reaf Charlton, James Carter, Nimrod Chisholm, Elizabeth Clark, Nicholas Comeford, John Cant, Jacob F. Cooper, Jacob Cook, Thomas Craig, Anthony Crease, Joseph Cannon, Adam Coomod, Overton Carr, Vincent Celly, Matthew Clayton.

D.

Elijah Denning, Joshua Dowing, Ambrose Deacons, Stephen Donaldson, Henry Dodson.

E.

Mr. Esminard.

F.

Alexander Fernister, James Frazier.

G.

John Graham, James Gabson, James Gunnel.

H.

Francis Hamenly, Samuel Howard, Thomas Hughs, Thomas Hannah, James Hunter, Eugin Hanley, George F. Hawkins.

J.

Peter John, Serh Jones, John Jacobs, John Johnston, Edward Johnston.

L.

Capt. Daniel C. Lane, Jesse Lincoln, Michael Leawdge, capt. Henry Lunt, Charles Lefever, Alexander Letmore, George Lamkin, Robert C. La[illegible], Mrs. Lee.

M.

Patrick Murphy, A[illegible]xander M'Cleane, John Miller, Georg[illegible] Minor, Micha[illegible] M'Conell, William Moody, Theodore Middleton, Benachutus Morse, Michael M'Kee, Thomas Magruder, Mitchiel & Thornhily, Ronold M'Donaldson, John Mountjoy.

N.

Farmer Nelson, Francis Newman, John Norwood.

O.

Cornelius O'Loughlin. Bezin Offield, Henry Oliver.

P.

Thomas Parker, William P. Paterson, William Pickering, Thomas Purkins, capt. Henry Piercy, John Prowler, colonel William Payne, capt. Job Palmer.

R.

Richard Ratcliff, Daniel Rine, William Rhodes, John Raymond.

S.

Caroline M. Steptoe, James Sheehy, James Spencer, Francis Shinard, John Steckney, Samuel Slakum, Samuel Silvester, Wethers Smith, jun. Frederick Sheeve, Robert Smock, Isaac Solomon, Thomas Shaw, Joseph Stevens.

T.

Capt. Solomon Tyler, John Tattong, Thomas Townson.

V.

Joseph Varden, James Vance.

W.

James Williams, Susannah Welsh, capt. Weeks, John Wormley, Henrick Weydenere, Richard Westcoate, Jesse Wheney, Henry West, Mr. Whitty, Patrick White.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
Will be sold at the Vendue Store,

4 bales of Writing Paper
10 pipes and half pipes Wine
6 half pipes port Wine
Rum in hhds.
French Brandy in pipes
Hyson Tea in chests
Loaf Sugar in casks
Brown Sugar in barrels
Whiskey in casks
Hardware in boxes
Raisins in casks
Chewing Tobacco in casks, &c.

And immediately after, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
consisting of
Silk Florentines
Coloured Sattins
Lutestrings
Sprigged Muslins
Linens
Calicoes
Checks
1 box white Threads
Cloths, Kerseymeres
Kerseys
Hats in lots
Playing Cards, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctionier.

January 3.

Two active Lads about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions would be taken as apprentices at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

Fresh Raisins and Currants

For Sale, by

Robert B. Jamesson,

Who has (as usual) a general assorement of

Wines, Spirits & Groceries,

viz. Jamaica and W. I. Rum, old Peach, Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland Geneva, Irish and Country Whiskey, a few pipes of old Bill Madeira, four do. London market do. 16 half pipes 7 year old Port, 20 quarter casks Sherry, 5 pipes Teneriffe, 4 pipes Catalonia, and a few qr. casks of Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Powder, loaf and lump Sugars, Molasses, Spanish Honey, Salt Petre, Copperas, Madder, Race and ground Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Teas of the latest importations, Fig-Blue, Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leiper and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, Alum, Indigo, Pearl Barley, Starch, London brown Stout and Porter in bottles, Almonds, spinning Cotton, Hunter's Pipes in kegs, Olives, Capers and Anchovies, Chocolate, Rice, Mustard, and Spanish Segars; all of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or on a time to his punctual customers.

Also, five likely, strong

KENTUCKY HORSES,

On a liberal Credit.

December 20, 1800. d

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, swansdowns, coatings, swanskins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, russeletts, Irish linens, Barcelona and pullicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worsted hose, dimities, checks, silks, threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10. eotf

An extensive and well chosen Assortment of

CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

☞ J. Horsburgh respectfully informs those of his customers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the necessity of discontinuing this practice;—therefore in future he will sell for Cash or Produce only.

December 22. d

FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirious of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

W'm I. HALL.

December 22. d

WANTED TO HIRE,

for the service of the Potomac Company for the ensuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in cases of sickness taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if desirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be most convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,

Treasurer of the Potomac Company.

George-Town, Dec. 29. 30t

NOTICE.

Intending shortly to leave this place, it is requested of those to whom I am indebted on Mrs. Washington's or my own account, that they send their bills to Mrs. Washington or me, on or before the first day of January next, when they shall be paid—and those who are indebted to Mrs. Washington, or me, will please to make immediate payment to

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount-Vernon, Dec. 23. ec6t

To be Hired on the 1st day of January next, at Dublin in the County of Essex, between 20 and 30 Negroes, consisting of Men, Lads, Boys, Women, and Children. Among them are an excellent Brick-Moulder, and four others who have been employed in the Brick-Making business in Fredericksburg and Alexandria.—Mr. Thomas Irwin will have it in his power to hire the Moulder and two others (who are now in Alexandria hired to Mr. George Coryell) privately if any one should apply.

BALDWIN M. LEE.

Westmoreland, December 5. 10d‡

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a discreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as *a Housekeeper.*—A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eodtf

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

☞ He has for sale, every article in he Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that an election will be held on Thursday the 15th day of January next, at the Court House in the said town, for the purpose of electing fifteen persons, citizens of this commonwealth, as directors of that institution.

J. B. NICKOLS, SEC'RY.

Form of power to vote by Proxy.

I, or we do hereby nominate and empower to attend at the meeting of the subscribers to the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, on Thursday the 15th day of January next, then and there, for me and in my name, to vote for 15 directors of said Company.

Given under my hand this day of

N. B. The above must be subscribed before two witnesses.

December 24. eo9t

IMPORTED

And for sale by the subscriber at the County-Wharf, a general assortment of Cologne Mill-stones, from Amsterdam, with hand Mill-stones and German steel.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, December 27. 2aw6t‡

For Sale,

A stout likely negro fellow, named DANIEL, *belonging to a gentleman in Fredericksburg.*

He is about 30 years of age, of a regular deportment, and accustomed to the business of gardening, taking care of horses, and the usual occupations of a town servant. For further particulars enquire at the office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

December 30. eo3t‡

Notice is hereby given to the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

Dec. 16. d4w

Washington Tavern.

Peter Heiskell

Acquaints his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from *Staunton* and established an Inn in *Alexandria.*

☞ He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18. 4weo

The Creditors of the Estate of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requested to forward to Mrs. *Ball* a statement of their claims; as the Administrators are anxious to provide for the discharge of them as early as possible.

Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

☞ *Being provided with a complete & elegant assortment of New Materials, all manner of Printing—Book Work, Handbills, &c. will be executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 5th of Jan. 1801, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold, at our Auction Room,

Whiskey in tierces and bls.

Rum in barrels
French Brandy in pipes
Malaga Wine in pipes and qr. casks
Brown Sugar in barrels
Loaf do. in lots
Soap in boxes
Nails in casks
Hardware in lots

Together with

A great variety of Dry Goods:

Among which are

Carpets and Carpeting	Broadcloths,
Plains	Stuffs
Plaids	Irish Linens
Duffils	Humhums
Flannels	Muslins
Swansdown	Checks
Kerseymeres	Shawls
Coating	Handkerchiefs
	Leather Shoes

And a number of other articles

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

Dec. 26. *Auctioneers.*

GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-house, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,

A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash or Produce.

He has also for Sale,

A few DRY GOODS, consisting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mits, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22. eo24t

DANCING.

Mr. LONGER,

INFORMS his scholars in particular and the ladies and gentleman of Alexandria generally, that he has removed the place of his tuition from O'Neale and Ward's tavern, to Richard Lewis's house, corner of King and Washington-streets, formerly the Swan tavern, but at present unoccupied and as retired as can be expected.

January 2. eo3t‡

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1. (2)eo

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax streets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen street, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax street: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

☞ Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2. eo18‡

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